As you approach retirement, you have choices.

You've heard the adage "with age comes wisdom." When planning for your future, age also brings key milestone events that you should consider as you approach retirement. Whether your target retirement date is around the corner or further down the road, it's a good idea to understand these milestone events and the options available to help you get financially ready for retirement.

Age	Milestone Events	Things to Consider
50	**Eligible for Catch-Up Contributions**	Do you need to save more than the maximum amount allowed under the current IRS contribution limits? You may be able to defer a little extra money toward your retirement plan, if your plan allows catch up contributions. • Consider your current financial situation. Is it feasible to contribute more? • Increasing your pre-tax contribution amount further reduces your current taxable income. **Note:** there may be other catch-up contribution options available, depending on the type of plan in which you participate[1]. Consult with your local representative for more information.
59½	**Withdrawals with No Premature Penalty**	You can begin making withdrawals without incurring the IRS 10% premature distribution penalty tax and your plan allows you to take a withdrawal. • You're still responsible for paying income taxes on pre-tax contributions and any earnings[2]. • Review your retirement strategy and current financial situation, including your current income tax bracket. Withdrawing now may not be the best decision for you. • If you're no longer with your employer, your money can stay in your employer's plan and continue to be tax deferred[3].
62	**First Eligible for Social Security Benefits**	You're eligible to collect your Social Security benefits. Now is a great time to figure out the most appropriate time to start. If you're still working, keep these in mind: • Collecting your benefits now means that your benefits will be 25% lower than if you had waited until reaching your Full Retirement Age (FRA). • If you earn above a certain amount, your benefits can be reduced. • If you work for a governmental employer and your wages are not subject to Social Security, your Social Security benefit may be adjusted. • If you need help to determine when you should start collecting your benefits, stop by your local Social Security office, call (800) 772-1213 or go online at www.ssa.gov.

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65	**Eligible for Medicare Enrollment**	Are you currently receiving Social Security Benefits? **Yes:** You'll automatically be enrolled in Medicare Parts A & B on the first day of the month of your 65th birthday. **No:** It's a good idea to apply for Medicare. The initial enrollment period starts about 3 months before your 65th birthday and ends 3 months after your 65th birthday. Contact your local Social Security office.
66-67	**Reaching Full Retirement Age (FRA)**	Your year of birth determines when you reach your FRA; you can begin collecting your full Social Security benefits even if you're still working. For each year you delay filing for your benefits (up to age 70), your benefits will increase by 8%.
70	**No More Social Security Benefit Annual Increases**	There are no more annual increases to your Social Security benefits because you delayed collecting them. There's no financial benefit to delay any longer.
70½	**Mandatory Required Minimum Distribution (RMD)**	You're required to begin withdrawing from your retirement account(s). • Your first RMD must be taken by April 1 of the year after you turn 70½. Every subsequent RMD must be taken by December 31 of that year. • If you don't take your RMD on time, you could get hit with a big IRS penalty tax – 50% of the required withdrawal amount. • You're not subject to the IRS' RMD rules if: - You're still working for your employer. - You have a Roth IRA, either as the original owner or if you inherited the account from your spouse.

1 Catch-up contributions are optional provisions and are different for each type of plan. You should contact your Plan administrator for the guidelines specific to your situation. Catch-up contributions may be made only through payroll deduction.
2 If you contributed to a Roth option, your withdrawals will be tax-free as long as you've satisfied the five-year holding period and are age 59½ or older, disabled or deceased. Distributed earnings from a Roth option under your employer's plan before the Qualified Distribution provisions are satisfied are subject to taxation.
3 Subject to IRS minimum distribution requirements.

Considering moving money out of your employer-sponsored retirement plan? Do a cost/benefit comparison.

Your employer-sponsored retirement plan may have:

- Lower administration and/or lower investment management fees
- A more diverse investment option menu
- Access to your assets if and when you need them

Compare your options for differences in cost, benefits, charges and other important features before you rollover assets. You may want to consult with your legal or tax advisors.

For more information about your choices talk to your local representative at 866-464-6832

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You should consider the investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses of the variable product and its underlying fund options; or mutual funds offered through a retirement plan, carefully before investing. The prospectuses/prospectus summaries/information booklets contain this and other information, which can be obtained by contacting your local representative. Please read the information carefully before investing.

Variable annuities and mutual funds under a retirement plan are long-term investments designed for retirement purposes. If withdrawals are taken prior to age 59½, an IRS 10% premature distribution penalty tax will apply, unless an IRS exception applies. Money taken from the plan will be taxed as ordinary income in the year the money is distributed. Account values fluctuate with market conditions, and when surrendered the principal may be worth more or less than its original amount invested. An annuity does not provide any additional tax deferral benefit, as tax deferral is provided by the plan. Annuities may be subject to additional fees and expenses to which other tax-qualified funding vehicles may not be subject. However, an annuity does provide other features and benefits, such as lifetime income payments and death benefits, which may be valuable to you.

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